Business Notices.

FGENIN'S BEAVER CASSIMERE HAT holds undisputed away with all gentlemen of fashionable taste and refinement. No approximation to this climax of excellence has yet been made. It stands alone in its dove-colored beauty, the leading Dress Hat of the warm season. For sale only by GENIX, No 2.4 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's.

Perfect-Fitting COATS, VESTS and PANTALOONS in the latest style, made in the best manner, at a great saving of rent and other expenses. GRORGE P. FOX. Tailor and Ita porter owner of the Store, Husse and Lot, No. 47 Amity-st.,

TO LIQUOR DEALERS .- AUCTION SALE .-WIXES, BRANDIES, &c., in Bond, to be sold at Austion by OKRARD & BETTS, corner of Wall and Front-sta, on Thursday, July 16, at 11 o'clock a. m.

FINE CUTLERY.—The Subscribers' Assortment embraces every style of Pen, Pocket, Desk, and Sporting Kuife, with a large variety of coolee Rasors, which will be warranted to the purchaser. J. & S. SAUNDERS, Store only at No. 7 Astor House.

REMOVAL.

I. M. Singer & Co, have removed their Sewing Machine business to their new white marble front building, No. 458 Broadway, corner Grand-st. In buying such an article as a Sewing Machine, the truest coonomy is to buy the best. They who purchase Singer's Machiness always get what they want, and use them with astisfaction and profit; while they who buy any of the cheaper and inferior machines in the market are sure to suffer disappointment, vexation and loss.

I. M. Singer & Co., No. 458 Broadway, cor. Grand-st.

UNDERGARMENTS FOR WARM WEATHER!

Should be bought at

ANTIDOTE TO HEAT!

Jae Massers' FIVE MINUTE
ICE-UREAM FREEZER.
Sold everywhere.
E. P. TORREY, Manufacturer,
No 6 Platt st., New York.

INJUNCTION!

Two more kinds of Sewing Machines under Injunction On the 3th day of June, 1837, the Gircuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York, in several suits in equity commenced by I. M. Singer & Co., after due notice to the defendants, ordered withs of injunction to issue, promitting the sale or use of the Hunt & Webster Machines, for violating five patents. Also the Energy, Houghrow & Co. Machines for infringing two patents. Persons who buy any of these inferior Sewing Machines, can have no reason for complaint when they are compelled by law to stop using them.

1. M. Singer & Co., No. 458 Broadway. INJUNCTION!

PORTABLE DRESSING CASES -- The most Portable, and at hel same time the most Complete and Ele-sant article now manufactured, having every requisite for the Tollet, and as a Traveling Companion invaluable. For sale by J. & S. SAUNDERS, Store only at No. 7 Astor House.

RASPBERRIES, CHERRIES, GREEN PEAS, or any other Fruit or Vegetable, can be preserved in a fresh state by SPRATT'S PATENT CANS. Having been in use for the past three years, and thoroughly tet-el, they require no paging, but stand on their own merits. Full directions for preserving accompany the Cans. Wells & PROVEN, Propristor, No. 215 Front-st (near Beekman-st.), New-York.

WIGS !- HAIR-DYE! !- WIGS! !- BATCHELOR'S

Wiss and Tourses have improvements peculiar to their house, are debrased all over the world for their graceful beauty, case and durability—fitting to a charm. The largest and best stock in the world. Twelve private rooms for applying his fameum Dys. Sold at Batchelon's, No. 23 Broadway. VERGNES'S ELECTRO-CHEMICAL BATHS .-- These

Baths have proved more efficacious than any other treatment in the cure of diseases arising from improdent use of Mercury or other metallic substances. Also, Recumstism, Chills and Favor, Debility, &c.

C. PRINCE, Medical Attendant. SHORT SEASON.

As the Summer Season will be short, we have concluded to make our USUAL REDUCTION OF PRICES AT ONCE, which we have been accustomed to do late in the season; and in view of this fact,

this fact,
WILL CLOSE OUT OUR LARGE STOCK OF
FASHIONABLE SUMMER CLOTHING,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

D. DEVLIN & Co., Corner of Broadway and Warren et CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE AND WIGS,-The red or gray head, after being touched with CRISTADORO'S Dy comes a new creation, the bald head, when covered wit of CRISTADORO'S matchless Wics, becomes a source of p For sale and the Dyz privately applied at No. 6 Astor Hou

REMOVAL .- MARSH & Co.'s Radical Cure Truss Office of No. 2; Maiden-lane, has been removed to No. 2 Vessey, Astor House. Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder-Braces, Silk Eisstie Stockings, and every variety of Bandages of most approved patterns skillfully applied. Private application rooms for Ledes. A competent female in attendance.

REMOVAL.—BOWEN, MCNAMER & Co. have this day removed to their New Warehouse, corner of Broad-way and Pearl-st. New-York, July 1, 1857.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS operate upon all the organs which furnish the elements of the blood, and through them upon the blood itself, purifying it, regulating its flow, and ren-dering it a fit and healthy means of sustaining and renewing the whole physical fabric.

CATARRII.-Dr. C. HOWARD MARSHALL, the famous Lung Physician, has just discovered a cure for Cata which has never failed in times thousand cases. Office, Nicholes Hotel, room No. 248. Hours from 9 A. M. to 2 P. Consultation free.

New-Dork Daily Tribune

WEDNESDAY, JULY 15, 1857.

Tur Were v Treating for this week will so to press to-morrow morning. A few more advertise-ments will be received if handed in early to-day. 176,000 copies will be printed. Price \$1 a line for

The Councilmen last night concurred with the Aldermen in handing over the Police Station-Houses and apparatus to the new Commissioners. The vote was almost unanimous. In the matter of the books of the Street Department, an injunction was served on the members, restraining tuem from meddling in any way until the Courts have got through with the legal inquiries. This injunction gave great offense to some of the Dead Rabbit breed of the Democracy, but as the Mayor had set the example they had no just reason for complaint. At first the gentleman from the Fifty-fifth-the efficient member of the Albany Lobbying Committee, whose zeal while at that corrupt and dissolute capital in opposing the new Charter gave him no rest by day or by night, and whose opposition to an "Albany Police" was based upon reasons and experiments of the most satisfactory kind-wanted to go into secret session and turn out all the spectators and reporters merely to get rid of the officer who had served the injunctions, and who still remained in the room. Having wasted half an hour, the motion fell through and the regular business proceeded. But very shortly after, the uneasy member from the Fifty-fifth, under the guise of a privileged question, propounded certain impertinent queries as to the private business of the member from the Forty-first. That member taking no notice of the questions, the gentleman from the Fifty-fifth offered a feggy resolution to inquire of the Editors of THE TRIBUNE and Herald something about certain reports published in those papers. This was adopted, and then several papers passed a third reading. A resolution tendering the hospitalities of the city to the Mayors and Councils of St. Louis and Cincinnati, who are expected here next week, was adopted, and the Board adjourned.

No serious disturbance took place yesterday in the infected district. It was understood early in the day, that the first attack upon the police would be the signal for bringing up a force equal to the emergency, and that in any event the rioters would be subdued. Happily nothing occurred to render necessary the exercise of the full power of the law. The excitement was much less than on Monday, and at night had pretty much died out. During the day various squads of Dead Rabbits of the Mulberry-street type made their appearance, evidently to join in a fight, but the Germans did not fancy their brogue and they generally received the cold shoulder. In the evening, a public meeting was held in Fourth street, where some it flammatory speeches were made. Ex Coroner Withelm presided; Alderman Coulter, Cus. tom-House Officer Merkle, Assemblyman Arthu-Woods, ex-Lieutenant Seebach, Congressman Cochrane, the most accomplished demagogue in the city. and other Dead Rabbits, spoke in various moods. but chiefly inflammatory, of the laws and occurrences of the day. The disgraceful spectacle of these government officers rushing into the arena to make personal capital from a dangerous public excitement, fairly disgusted the people in attendance, and when the meeting adjourned there was a much better feeling for law and order than when it met, only a few interlopers from other Wards being found to propose cheers for meb law and anarchy. The police force under orders and within a few minutes' call was about 500; beside which, a large military force was ready at a moment's warning. Miller, the victim of the riot on Sunday, was buried yesterday. His funeral drew a large concourse, and as they marched past the police station there was a momentary apprehension of an attack, but nothing occurred beyond the display of a flag in scribed, "The Victim of the Metropolitan Police." At latest accounts all was quiet, in spite of the threat that "I will show the people that these men " cannot preserve the peace of the city."

Where is Mayor Wood? He is a member of the Police Commission, and is jointly with his fellowmembers responsible for the peace of the city; yet he has not shown himself at the Board nor manifested the least concern whether the city was preserved or burned. His presence in the riotous district would instantly restore order; but he, with characteristic cowardice in good works, persistently hides himself away. Is this what he calls bewing to the supreme legal authority of the State? Is this fulfilling his pledge to carry out in good faith the final decision sought and obtained by himself? Upon his head rests all the anarchy, rioting, death and expense of the last two mouths; and now, instead of his promised obedience, this petty municipal Nero is playing his Dead Rabbit fiddle at his palace on the Bloomingdale road while the city is or has been on the verge of conflagration. A more disgraceful exhibition of malice is not upon record; a more crim nal neglect of duty never marked our municipal history. Where is Mayor Wood? Will "Brown Brothers and eightytwo others" answer?

The Lunatic Asylum of the State of New-York, near Utica, was partially destroyed by fire yesterday. All the inwates escaped without material in-

Before the Dead-Rabbit Riots of the Fourth of July, Alderman Clancy called on the Police Commissioners and informed them that there would be a disturbance and probably bloodshed in the Sixth Ward on that day. He stated that ex-Capt. Dowling and no other man could preserve order there, and that with his aid and his own influence as a magistrate, all difficulty might be avoided. The Commissioners, for reasons which we need not suggest to men who have any sense of self-respect, did not accept the protection of Alderman Clancy or the dismissed Captain of Police.

With the day came the riot, and ten men were killed. No effort was made to suppress it by these omnipotent preservers of the peace. So far as they were concerned it passed off as if it were a foregone conclusion-a riot got up to order.

Within a few days thereafter, and while the victims were lying at the point of death, several of the rioters were arraigned in the Court of Special Sessions for a simple misdemeanor. Although outrages upon the person have of late become a privileged class of crimes, this seemed to us too gross perversion of law to be tolerated even in this community; and on the morning of the day on which it was to be consummated, attention was called to it by a paragraph in THE TRIBUNE. The result was that the magistrates received information that they must suspend proceedings until the final action of the Coroner's Jury, and that the prisoners, who might on that day have been discharged on a fine of a nominal sum, or nothing at all, are row held to answer for manslaughter in the first degree, and may be imprisoned for life.

In the Court of Special Sessions Alderman Clancy appeared on behalf of some of these rioters. He, a criminal magistrate, appeared in be half of men charged with crime. He was busy yesterday in endeavoring to procure their liberation on bail. If the law tolerates this, the public ought to know it; if not, the authorities, if there are any left to enforce the law, ought to prevent it. When a criminal magistrate, the President of the Board of Aldermen, champions the cause of criminals, and that, too, as a personal friend-for he is not a lawyer and has not the poor excuse of professional men-must we not believe that he is driven by the strong compulsion of a master's hand? Nothing but such a necessity could have forced him to so flagrant a breach of his magisterial duty.

Not less than the late riots among the Fernando Wood Germans of the Seventeenth Ward, under the guidance of the old Pelice, bemourning their lost salaries in lugubrious crape, does this unparalleled conduct on the part of Ald. Clancy point to the great Dead Rabbit of the City Hall as the director of these armed revolts. They indicate that the man spoke no jest, but sober earnest, when he said to his confederates, nine days ago, in the City

"There is to be a d-d big fight in that matter yet. I will show the public that these men (referring to the Police Commissioners) are not competent to preserve the peace of this city."

Those remarks which have been offered in this paper concerning the gross unfitness of some of our public school teachers for the stations which they occupy, might not have excited so much attention and created so much surprise, if it had been generally known that qualification has been scarcely considered at all by the appointing power. The communication of "One Who Knows," which we print in another place, explains much which might otherwise have remained a mystery. For certainly to a stranger, or to one whose eyes were not opened, it would seem incredible that while expending annually over a million of dollars in the cause of education, we should have teachers totally gnorant of the rudiments of English grammar, and presumptively ignorant of much else which it is their duty to know. But when we are informed that these most responsible places are obtained merely by personal influence, or are bestowed as a mark of political sympathy-that they are considered prizes, not to be granted to modest merit and genuine intellectual and literary acquirements, but to be scrambled for, intrigued for and won by the lockiest and the sharpest-we can then understand that our cash is employed in the support of impostors, and that education itself has little or nothing to do with the vast expenditure.

This statement renders everything beretofore regarded as amazing quite easy of comprehension. If in our simplicity, we still continued to think the object of school appropriations to be the education of the young, we might, even at the risk of appearing pertinacious, insist upon the expulsion of cartridges served out to them. On the 31st of

incompetent teachers from the desks which they diegrace; but when we find out that the object aforesaid is not the good of the children, but the maintenance of those who by courtesy are called instructors, we feel that there is no longer any just reason, in New-York especially, for complaint. We say particularly here, because here we have reversed all those rules which were once wont to govern public service and compensation, and it is, we admit, for not doing that most of our functionaries draw their stipends. Whenever any attempt is made to disturb this serene and delicious condition of affairs, whenever it is demanded by the foolishly horest or by well-squeezed tax payers that the work shall be performed before the money is paid, there is always a cry about "Democracy," and "equal rights," and "oppression," quite loud enough to drown the protests of the swindled. Considering the general abstraction and peculation which has been, for so many years, going on in all other branches of the public service, we are not surprised to hear that our public schools have suffered from this larcepous epidemic. If some men can get rich by contracting to build bulkheads and pave streets, without building and without paving, pray why should not other men secure a livelihood by contracting to teach grammar, without either the ability or will to teach it? It seems to us, therefore, that what our correspondent says about the public examination of cardidates for the office of instructors is quite superfluous. At least it must be so considered, if personal friendship or certain political sentiments are believed to be the qualifications most urger tly required. Perhaps impudence, the sole stock in trade of that well-known pedagogue, Dr. O'Toole, or a talent for toadyism which that other ornament of the profession, Dr. Pangloss, found sufficient, are all that are here considered qualifications. Besides were examinations introduced, who knows but it might be necessary, in the first place, to examine the examiners?

However, should any grumblers insist upon an investigation of these thick-coming accusations against our present school system, far be it from us to interpose any objection. A great many distinguished men in all ages have written and speculated upon the subject of education. None of these have bappened to hit upon certain theories which appear to have been affectionately and enthusiastically embraced by sundry people in these modern times. Perhaps due research may reveal to us truths unknown to Locke or Rousseau, or Edgeworth or Arnold. Perhaps Murray, the bore of our childhood, may become the butt of our age. Perhaps it may be found that folly is the true wisdom; that "error," as Voltaire asserted, "has its value;" that, as a little learning is a dangerous thing, so a great deal of learning is still more dangerous. Will the Board of Education try to find leisure to look into these important matters?

Whatever, in the abstract, may be our different view, a scrutiny like that which we recommend cannot but fail to be interesting to us all. It is quite evident that there is something which certain parties are interested in covering. The articles in this paper, written with an honest desire to promote the noblest of causes, have occasioned in certain quarters a most suspicious uneasiness. There can be no harm in knowing precisely the condition of our schools and the character of our teachers. We do not say that the lifting of the curtain would not disclose a blinding blaze of erudition, but we are quite willing to run the risk. On the other hand, if we should find but a somber twilight, will not all acknowledge the necessity of snuffing some of the feeble candles, even if in doing so we should stuff them out, never to be rekindled?

The Roman Divide et impera was the great rule by which Great Britain, for about one hundred and fifty years, contrived to retain the tenure of her Indian empire. The antagonism of the various races, tribes, castes, creeds and sovereignties, the aggregate of which forms the geographical unity of what is called India, continued to be the vital principle of British supremacy. In later times, however, the conditions of that supremacy have unne a change. With the conquest of the Punjaub, the Anglo-Indian empire had not only reached its natural limits, but it had trampled out the last vestiges of independent Indian States. All warlike native tribes were subdued, all serious internal conflicts were at an end, and the late incorporation of Oude proved satisfactorily that the remnants of the so-called independent Indian principalities exist on sufferance only. Hence a great change in the position of the East Indian Company. It to longer attacked one part of India by the help of another part, but found itself placed at the head, and the whole of India at its feet. No longer conquering, it had become the conqueror. The armies at its disposition no longer had to extend its dominion, but only to maintain it. From soldiers they were converted into policemen; 200,000,000 natives being curbed by a native army of 200,000 men, officered by Englishmen, and that native army, in its turn, being kept in check by an English army numbering 40,000 only. On first view, it is evident that the allegiance of the Indian people rests on the fidelity of the native army, in creating which the British rule simultaneously organized the first general center of resistance which the Indian people was ever possessed of. How far that native army may be relied upon is clearly shown by its recent mutinies, breaking out as soon as the war with Persia had almost denuded the Presidency of Bengal of its European soldiers. Before this there had been mutinies in the Indian army, but the present revolt is distinguished by characteristic and fatal features. It is the first time that sepoy regiments have murdered their European officers; that Mussulmans and Hindoes, renourcing their mutual antipathies, have combined against their common masters; that "disturbances beginning with the Hindoos, have actually ended in placing on the throne of Delhi a Mohammedan Emperor; " that the mutiny has not been confined to a few localities; and lastly, that the revolt in the Anglo Indian army has coincided with a general disaffection exhibited against English supremacy on the part of the great Asiatic nations, the revolt of the Bengal army being, beyond doubt, intimately connected with the Persian and Chinese

The alleged cause of the dissatisfaction which began to spread four months ago in the Bengal army was the apprehension on the part of the natives lest the Government should interfere with their religion. The serving out of cartridges, the paper of which was said to have been greased with be fat of bu locks and pigs, and the compulsory biting of which was, therefore, considered by the atives as an infringement of their religious precriptions, gave the signal for local disturbances. On the 22d of Japuary an incendiary fice broke out in cantorments a short distance from Calcutta. On the 25th of February the 19th native regiment mutinied at Burrampoor, the men objecting to the

March that regiment was disbanded; at the end of March the 38th sepoy regiment, stationed at Barrackpoor, allowed one of its men to advance with a loaded musket upon the parade ground in front of the line, and, after having called his comrades to mutiny, he was permitted to attack and wound the Adjutant and Sergeant-Major of his regiment. During the band-to-hand conflict, that ensued, hundreds of sepoys looked passively on, while others participated in the struggle, and attacked the officers with the butt ends of their muskets. Subsequently that regiment was also disbanded. The month of April was signalized by incendiary fires in several cantonments of the Bengal army at Allahabad, Agra, Umballah, by a mutiny of the 3d regiment of light cavalry at Meerut, and by similar appearances of disaffection in the Madras and Bombay armies. At the beginning of May an émeute was preparing at Lucknow, the capital of Oude, which was, however, prevented by the promptitude of Sir H. Lawrence. On the 10th of May the mutineers of the 3d light cavalry of Meerut were marched off to jail, to undergo the various terms of imprisonment to which they were sentenced. On the evening of the following day the troopers of the 3d cavalry, together with the two native regiments, the 11th and 20th, assembled upon the parade-ground, killed the officers endeavoring to pacify them, set fire to the cantonments, and slew all the Englishmen they were able to lay hands on Although the British part of the brigade mustered a regiment of infantry, another of cavalry, and an overwhelming force of horse and footartillery, they were not able to move until nightfall. Having inflicted but little harm on the mutineers, they allowed them to betake themselves to the open field and to throw themselves into Delhi, some forty miles distant from Meerut. There they were joined by the native garrison, consisting of the 38th, 54th and 74th regiments of infantry, and a company of native artillery. The British officers were attacked, all Englishmen within reach of the rebels were murdered, and the heir of the late Mogul of Delbi proclaimed King of India. Of the troops sent to the rescue of Meerut, where order had been reëstablished, six companies of native sappers and miners, who arrived on the 15th of May, murdered their commanding officer, Major Frazer, and made at once for the open country, pursued by troops of horse artillery and several of the 6th dragoon guards. Fifty or sixty of the mutineers were shot, but the rest contrived to escape to Delhi. At Ferozepoor, in the Punjaub, the 57th and 45th native infantry regiments mutinied, but were put down by force. Private letters from Lahore state the whole of the native troops to be in an undis guised state of mutiny. On the 19th of May, unsuccessful efforts were made by the sepoys stationed at Calcutta to get possession of Fort St. William. Three regiments arrived from Bushire at Bombay were at once dispatched to Calcutta. In reviewing these events, one is startled by the

conduct of the British commander at Meerut-his late appearance on the field of battle being still less incomprehensible than the weak manner in which he pursued the mutineers. As Delhi is situated on the right and Meerut on the left bank of the Jumpa-the two banks being joined at Delhi by one bridge only-nothing could have been easier than to cut off the refreat of the fugitives. Meanwhile, martial law has been proclaimed in all the disaffected districts; forces, consisting of natives mainly, are concentrating against Delhi from the north, the east and the south; the neighboring princes are said to have pronounced for the English; letters have been sent to Ceylon to stop Lord Elgin and Gen. Ashburnbam's forces, on their way to China; and finally, 14,000 British troops were to be dispatched from England to India in about a fortnight. Whatever obstacles the climate of India at the present season, and the total want of means of transportation, may oppose to the movements of the British forces, the rebels at Delhi are very likely to succumb without any prolonged resistance. Yet, even theu, it is only the prologue of a most terrible tragedy that

will have to be enacted. With the exception of the Prussian Chargé d'Affaires, not one of the foreign diplomats was present at the funeral of Gov. Marcy. When he was in power all of them flunkeyed subserviently around him, and some owe their standing to his intercession. This conduct is perfectly diplomatic. especially as they are not kept at Washington by any special business, but are enjoying themselves in various places, many of them within a day's travel or so from Albany.

We are assured by Mr. Ernest Charmet, who has been implicated in the Parot business, that he did not surrender Parot for a reward of \$1,000; and that in his attempt to aid Parot's escape he was actuated by simple kindness and politeness, and not by any pecuniary anticipations.

THE LATEST NEWS RECEIVED BY

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON. Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 14, 1857. The President removes to his Summer residence at the Military Asylum to-morrow. His health is

row perfectly restored. The pressure of business is so great that, probably, he will not visit the Springs this season. The delegation of the Kaw Indians visited th

President to-day. They complain of intrusions by whites upon their reservations. An old chief seventy-five years of age addressed the President as Grandfather." Mr. Cass to-day completed his instructions

Mr. Forsyth, directing the negotiation of a treaty based on the acquisition of Tehuantepec, and the settlement of the claims of the rival grantees. The Hargous and Benjamin interests have compromised A commercial treaty is also the object of the in

No more resignations have been received, but some diplomatic appointments will be made this week. The President is much perplexed about the London and Paris missions. Mr. Dallas won't resign, and Mr. Mason won't ditto.

To the Associated Press. To the Associated Frees.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 14, 1857.

The Navy Department received official dispatches to-day from Commander Montgomery of the Roancke, in which he says that reports from credible sources have reached him, such as to induce the belief that our difficulties with New Granada are in a fair way of the control of t

peedy and anicable striement.

The adjustment of the lands granted to Arkansa. The acjustment of the lands granted to Arkansas and Missouri by the act of Congress of 1853, to aid in the construction of a railroad from a point on the Mississippi River, opposite Cairo, via Little Rock, to the Texas boundary, has been completed at the General Land Office, and approved by the Secretary of the Interior. This forms a connecting link between the Hilmois Central and the Pacific Railroad. The amount of land already apportioned to Missouri and Arkansas is 1.25 0.0 acres.

D. R. Eckles of Indiana, has been comparisoned as

D. R. Eckles of Indiana has been commissioned as

Chief Justice of the United States Court for the Territory of Utah. The U. S. Marshal has not yet been selected. With this exception, all the Federal appointments for that Territory are made.

Joseph Fortunat Henrotin has been recognized by the President as Consulfrom Belgium for Chicago.

A bounty land warrant for 160 acres was issued by the Commissioner of Pensions to the Hon. Robert M. McLane, for his services in the Florida war. This is the fifth warrant that has been issued to the Hon. Louis McLane's family—one to himself for services in the war of 1812, and one to each of his four sons for services either in the Florida or Mexican war.

the war of 1812, and one to each of his four sons for services either in the Florida or Mexican war.

The President has postponed his visit to the Springs. He will on Wednesday remove to the "Soldier's Home," but transact business at the White House daily, between the hours of 12 and 4.

The President to-day gave the Kaw delegation of Indians from Kansas an audience, in the presence of his Cabinet. They represented to their "Grand Father," as they called the President, the manner in which the whites commit trespasses on their reserves, and claim their rights to the lands designated as the Half-breed Kaw lands, lying on the north side of the Kansas River, opposite, above and below Lecompton. They are willing, if necessary, to make a new treaty. The President referred their complaints to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Burning of the State Lunatic Asylum, AT UTICA.

LOSS TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.

Utica, N. Y., Tuesday, July 14-9.30 a. M. The State Lunatic Asylum in this city is now flames, and will be nearly or quite destroyed. Further particulars soon.

SECOND DISPATCH. At 8 o'clock this morning, flames were seen burst ing from the cupola of the New-York State Lunatic Asylum in this city. Soon they ascended in a grand column and then burned downward, spreading toward the wings on the west. By barricading the passages with lumber covered

with blankets the fire was checked. The same effort was not so successful on the east; and that wing was hadly damaged. The water provided upon the premises was easily

turned upon the fire, but the fire raged with such violence at the summit of the building that the water had but little effect, and the supply was soon exhausted.

The Fire Department were quickly oh the ground, but the lack of water in the vicinity delayed their efforts. Lines were formed to the canal to obtain water, but the great distance and the elevation of the Asylum above the canal made the supply insufficient to check the flames.

They raged for four hours, and completely burned out the main building to the very cellar, damaging much the east wing, and somewhat injuring the west wing. The rear wings are uninjured. Fire companies from Rome, New-York Mills, Little Falls and Herkimer, came and rendered efficient aid.

Five hundred patients were in the Asylum at the time. They were removed to the rear wings, and a considerable number of them were taken, as the fire progressed, into a grove in the rear of the buildings. The Citizens' Corps were stationed as guards aroun them, and the Seymour Artillery, the Union Guards, the Emmet Guards, the Johnson Guards, the Palmer Artillery, and the German Rifles were called out to guard the property removed, and to prevent the escape of patients in the excitement.

The origin of the fire is not explained, but it is said that one of the chimnies had been on fire, and that a spark from that may have caught the wood work.

Dr. Gray and his assistants were cool and energet in the emergency. They hope to provide for the pa-tients, but as the Asylum was crowded any, provision must be inconvenient.

The damage to the building can hardly amount to less than \$200,000.

Dr. L. F. Rose was seriously if not fatally burned. Utica, Tuesday, July 14-3 p. m. The fire at the Lunatie Asylum has been subdued That part of the building occupied by the patients was little damaged, and none of the patients were injured. No additional accommodations will be required for them immediately, and one of the attending physicians says they will be all as comfortable by to-morrow night as they were before the fire. That part of the front of the Asylum which was immediately behind the colonnade, and which was occupied by the Resident Physicians, and contained the chapel, diningroom, &c., was destroyed by the fire.

FROM THE STEAMSHIP PERSIA. OFF CAPE RACE, Saturday, July 11, p. m., 1857.
We have thus far had a very pleasant passage, and appect to reach Liverpool next Friday. All well and all in good spirits.

[C. W. Field, e.g., of this city left here on board the steam Persia last Wednesday, and dispatched the above communic tion to the St. John's telegraph office by a fisherman about miles outside of Cape Race. This feat would seem to december the action of the contract of the contr monstrate the entire practicability of obtaining news from the Atlantic steamers as they pass Cape Race; and should the Atlantic telegraph cable fall from any cause, we understand that the Telegraph Company will make effective arrangements to carry something of this kind into operation.]

NON-ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA, HALLIFAX, Tuesday, July 14, 1857—11 P. M. The Royal Mail steamship America, now due at this port, from Liverpool, has not, up to the present hour, been signaled. Weather calm and foggy.

GREAT CRICKET MATCH AT ALBANY.

ALBANY, Tuesday July 14, 1857.

The New-York players on the first innings scored seventy-eight runs. The State players then went in for their second innings and scored one hundred and thirteen runs. At the close of the play to-day, the New-York Cricketers, on their second innings, had scored twenty-nine runs, with four wickets to go down. It is believed that the City players must lose.

THE LIQUOR LAW. THE LIQUOR LAW.

ALBANY, Tuesday, July 14, 1857.

Judge Robinson, in the Court of Sessions of this county, this afternoon charged the Grand Jury that it was no misdemeanor to sell liquor without a license, and that the law fixes the penalty at \$50 for each offense, and that sum must be collected by suit

COL. SUMNER'S COMMAND. Capt. Wharton, from Fort Kearney, has arrived here and reports that advices had been received that Col. Sunner's command was 80 miles from Fort Laramie and that they were all well.

FIRE IN MONTREAL The Douglas Mills in this city were destroyed by fire last night. The loss is about \$30,000.

At the fire a quarrel took place between the Orangemen and Roman Catholics, in which several persons

were injured. FROM CHICAGO.

Chicago, Tuesday, July 14, 1857.

The schooper Madeira arrived here this morning, being the first vessel that has come to this port from CAPTAIN OF THE MONTREAL ARRESTED On the demand of the counsel for the survivors.
Capt. Rudolph of the steamer Montreal was arrested to-day, and imprisoned to await the finding of the Jury, which it is expected will be delivered to-morrow or Thursday.

Jury, which it or Thursday. BOSTON BANK STATEMENT.

Boston, Tuesday, July 14, 1857.

The following are the footings of our weekly Ban tatement for the past week:

Capital Stock. \$31.980,000 Due to other Banks \$5.064,500 Leans and Disco'ts. 54,900,000 Depasts. 17,344,000 Speels. 3,200,000 Circulation. 7,234,400 Bue fm. other Bks. 7,540,000 MOVEMENTS OF GEN. WALKER.
NEW-ORLEASS, Tuesday, July 14, 1857.
General Wm. Walker arrived here this evening.

THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Tuesday, July 14, 1857.
Freights at this port have advanced decidedly, and
essels are in demand for all the Northern and Eastern Ports, in anticipation of the speedy resumption of navigation on the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.

SPECIAL SESSION OF THE MASSACHUSETTS
LEGISLATURE.
Bostos, Tuesday, July 14, 185.
The Legislature assembled at 11 o'clock to-day in
Special Session, to District the State for Senators and
Counselors, and to apportion the number of Representatives to the several counties.

THE HEALTH OF NEW-ORLEAMS,
New-ORLEAMS, Tuesday, July 14, 1857.
No yellow fever has appeared here this season.
The deaths in the city this week were only 94, months

THE SEVENTEENTH WARD RIOTS

NO FURTHER DISTURBANCE.

AN INDIGNATION MEETING.

FUNERAL OF MILLER.

ALL QUIET.

Up to 1 o'clock on Tuesday all was quiet in the Seven teenth Ward. There were no gatherings of the Ger. mans, with the exception of a private meeting at Avenue A. Here the Germans were making arrangements for a meeting at night. During the excitement on Monday it was understood that the gun store in Houston street, near Orchard, was beseiged by a large party of Germans, who were obtaining ammunition from the storekeeper on the order of at present unknown parties. The storekeeper was assured that the money, on presentation of the orders, would be forthcoming. Partly through fear that they would sack the store, he delivered to them arms and ammunition

The place is owned by a German. Our reporter found much difficulty in obtaining facts as he passed through the Ward, in consequence of the numerous spies who watched his movements. It is hardly safe or a person to pass through some of the streets even in broad daylight, for if he should be suspected of having any connection with the police he would be instantly set upon and severely beaten. Numbers of the old police are constantly patroling the Ward without any discoverable object. Their presence seems only to incite the angry feeling of the population more against the new police, and this effect is looked upon by some of them with ill-concealed satisfaction. Between the German and Irish population of the Ward an old fend is still in existence, and it is supposed that the present state of affairs may bring them in deadly conflict. The military were ordered out again for the night. Their force consisted of the 7th, 8th and 71st Regiments.

THE INQUEST ON MILLER, KILLED IN THE LATE RIOT.
Yesterday morning at 8 o'clock Coroner Perry com-

menced the investigation regarding the circumstar leading to the death of John Miller, who was killed during the riot of last Sunday evening, and heard one side of the story. The inquest was held at the Eustach's New-Yorker Volk's Theater, No. 517 Fourth street, and a large number of Germans were present and kept good order and decorum. Dr. Wilhelm, ex-Coroner, and Councilman Schappert, were of great service in pacifying the Germans and keeping order. Jacob Deyfuse being sworn, his testimony was translated as follows:

I reside at the corner of Third street and Avenue A; I was home looking out of the window in my house on Sunday night when the difficulty began; I went home at 6½ o'clock that night; I saw a little disturbance there; it was a quarrel between two Germans, one of whom was named Nicholas; one of them was struck a blow in the face; I don't know by whom; these two mea were quarreling with each other; I don't know how, only I believe one struck the other; there was not much loud talking between them; a crowd of from 100 to 150 men assembled where the row occured; there were also women and children there; then a policeman appeared and told the crowd to disperse; one of the bystanders opposed the policeman, by objecting to his interference in words; the policeman then pushed the man said to the policeman; when the German was pushed off the sidewalk; I did not hear what the man said to the policeman, when the German was pushed off the sidewalk, he clutched the policeman and struggled with him; the latter then struck the former I reside at the corner of Third street and Avenue A: back off the sidewalk; I did not hear what the massid to the policeman; when the German was pushed off the sidewalk, he clutched the policeman and struggled with him; the latter then struck the former on the head with his club; several citizens who were there separated the German from the policeman, it was done only to keep the peace; no blows were struck in separating them; the two Germans who were first quarreling then ran away in different directions; one of them went to Karl's lager beer saloon, No. 42 Avenue A; the policeman followed him there and struck him with his club before Karl's door; there was no struggle between them at the door before the policeman struck the German; I don't know where he struck him; the blow was given with a club; the German was trying to escape at the time.

At this point in the testimony, the Germans on the

At this point in the testimony, the Germans on the ury objected to the translator's incompetency to translate, so Mr. Frank Reiffortt retired, and Mr. Frederick Klatzl was sworn as interpreter.

Witness continued—After the policeman left Karl's, the people laughed at him for having to leave the mob; the other officer ran up Fourth street; by that time there had congregated at the corner of Fourth street and Avenue A between two and three thousand people; shortly after, from fifteen to eighteen policemen came down Fourth street toward Avenue A; when they got to the corner of Fourth street and Avenue A I heard no less than eighteen shots fired; they were all fired by the policemen; they commenced fring the very minute they got on the corner of Fourth street and Avenue A; the people on the corner were at the time laughing at the policeman who had run away; they had collected around some person who had chased the policeman away.

At this stage of the proceedings the widow of Miller, the deceased, came in weeping, and some noise broke out among the spectators, when the Coroner called on Councilman Schappert and had men selected to keep order. The Coroner addressed them, saying it was necessary that this inquest should re main entirely undisturbed; if there was any noise he would have to see it stopped by force. Witness then

Did not hear any threats made, nor see anything thrown against the policeman; I was a block off, at the corner of Third street and avenue A; I could see the whole crowd; I first saw the policemen on the corner of Fourth street and avenue A; I don't know whether there were any more policemen in Fourth

corter of Fourth street and avenue A; I don't know whether there were any more policemen in Fourth street or not.

Q. How far were the policemen from the crowd when they fired? A. Three or four paces; I could only see up Fourth street one block: I can't say whether the crowd extended further up or not; I was so nervous when the police came down that I don't know whether they (the police) were in the middle of the street or on the sidewalk; if anybody had thrown stones, or used any violent means against the police, I think I should have seen it; I don't think any missless were thrown against the police; the crowd remained in its position, and did not move till after the police fired upon them; I did not see any one shot or iall at the time; after the firing of the pistols by the pilice the crowd dispersed; some went one way and same another; ten or twelve policemen followed the crowd up and beat them—also fired upon them while they were dispersing; it was about dark; my position was in the window on the second story, in the northeast corner of the house at the corner of Third streat and Avenue A; I did not see one stome thrown at a.l—not from the top of the houses or anywhere else; when the police came the people did not short, and if I should see the mon here I could tell every one by name; there was no more disturbance that night; the police promenaded through the street, and clubbed down or shot every man by saw or met, to matter if he was ouly going home peaceably; I saw an old man quietly returning home the street, and clubbed down or shot every man they saw or met, no matter if he was only going home peaceably; I saw an old man quietly returning home clubbed down about 8 p. m.; it was on the right hand of Third avenue, between Avenues A and B; after I saw that I closed my window; I did not care about seeing any more such tyranny; I don't know anybody clase that I saw clubbed down by the police.

Q. Have you heard of any ill-feeling existing against the Metropolitan Police in this neighborhood by the Germans or others? A. I have not.

Q. Do you know any of the Metropolitan Police?
A. I do; George Cook, I know him personally; I did not see him among the crowd.

By a Jurer—How far from Avenue A was the sld. man when he was struck down? A. About eight or

man when he was struck down? A. About eight of ten parce: I could not tell what policeman did it: I don't know any of the members of the ex-police, when they are dressed in citizene' clothes.

The Coroner was here asked to allow Dr. Rosseslar

to make another post-mortem examination of doceased so as to extract the ball. Permission was readily

Casimer Kuntz being awern, said-I live at No. 2 Avenue A where the murdered man is; I witnessed the first of the affray that occurred on Sunday last; I went home between 6 and 7 o'clock on Sunday even-ing and took my tea; while taking my tea I saw some men gathering on the corner of Third street and Ave-aue A; I saw one man run out of the crowd alone and